protect and preserve it through their day, and deliver it over to their sons as they received it from their fathers.

The measure of a temporary suspension of commerce was adopted to cover us from greater evils. It has rescued from capture an important capital, and our seamen from the jails of Europe: it has given time to prepare for defence, and has shewn to the aggressors of Europe that evil, as well as good actions recoil on the doers. If those evils have involved our unoffending neighbors also, towards whom we have not a sentiment but of friendship and mutual intercourse, it results from that state of violence by which the interests of the American hemisphere are subjected to the objects of Europe. Endowed by nature, with a system of interests and connections of its own, it is drawn from these by [illegible] bands which enchain it [illegible] to the conflicting interests and fortunes of another world, and render its inhabitants strangers & enemies to their neighbors and natural friends.

Believing that the happiness of mankind is best promoted by the useful pursuits of peace, that on these alone a stable prosperity can be founded, that the evils of war are great in their endurance, and leave a long reckoning for ages to come, I have used my best endeavors to keep our country uncommitted in the troubles which afflict Europe, and which assail us also on every side. Whether this can be done long, is much to be doubted. I am happy, that so far my conduct meets the approbation of my fellow citizens. It is the highest reward I can receive for my endeavors to serve them: and I am particularly thankful to yourselves for your kind expressions of esteem and confidence; and tender my best wishes for your personal happiness and prosperity.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Dec. 2. 1808.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.

The town of *Marblehead* lies adjacent to the sea, and presents every facility which could induce its inhabitants, (were they so inclined) to violate the embargo laws. It contains a population of from six to seven thousand, who gain their subsistence chiefly from the products of their industry on the ocean; nine-tenths of the people are republican, courageous and enterprising. They have now on hand 307,000 quintals of fish, the value of which is equal to 1,200,000 dollars. And yet notwithstanding their contiguity to the sea, and the immense mass of their staple commodity in keeping, there has been no solitary instance of their evading the acts laying the embargo. Marblehead, during the revolutionary war, furnished a fine regiment, which fought manfully in behalf of independence. It was of these brave men that general Washington used to say, "I CAN ALWAYS RELY UPON THEM." Of the propriety of this remark, some opinion may be formed, when I tell the reader that 300 widows in that town mourned the loss of their husbands, who fell in the contest with G. Britain. From these men, as sincere as they are intrepid, the following letter and proceedings cannot be regarded as the effusion of party-spirit. In my opinion, the government, at this great crisis, could receive no higher encomium upon the wisdom of its measures.—*Monitor.*

Marblehead, December 7, 1808.

JOSEPH STORY, ESQ.

SIR—Having heard that government intends employing some cutters and gun-boats to prevent the evasions of the laws of the country, we with humility beg leave to suggest to you our opinion, that on this coast (that is to say) from Cape Cod to Cape Sables, any cutters which government may send will not so well answer the purpose; the gun-boats will be useless, for they would not in this inclement season of the year be able to keep at sea without a great risk. From the knowlege we have of our fishing vessels, we think they will answer every purpose and be a saving to government to employ them in defence of their laws. We also beg leave to offer government as many vessels of this description as will fully prevent any evasions whatever from any ports or places between the above-mentioned capes—or wherever otherwise wanted. Knowing as you do the peculiar situation of the people of this place, that they have now on hand two years catching of fish, and no vent for the same. Notwithstanding this, they look upon the measures of government as the only means of retaining our future commerce. They, therefore, feel disposed to the utmost of their abilities to support the general government with the risk of their lives and property, and beg leave through you to tender their services, to man and have manned any vessels which it pleases for the service of the U. S.

Herewith we transmit you the doings of the town.

With due respect, we remain
Sir, your humble servants,
W. STORY,
NATHAN B. MARTIN,
JOSEPH PEDRICK,
COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the freeholders and others, inhabitants of the town of Marblehead, legally convened at the townhouse, in said town, on Tuesday, the 7th day of December 1808, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon,

CAPT. RICHARD JAMES, MOD'R.

The following resolves being read, it was unanimously voted that they pass:

Resolved, That this town continues stedfast in the faith that the embargo law was a law of wisdom, and that the President and Congress of the U. S. are entitled and shall receive our warmest thanks for their early attention to the independence, liberty, and [illegible] of the union, and particularly of the commercial part thereof.

Resolved, That this town will use all the energy they possess to carry into full effect all laws the present Congress have or may enact for the support of our just and equal rights as an independent nation, against the unjustifiable, tyrannical, and imperial orders and decrees of the belligerent powers of Europe, by proffering to our country our property and services.

Voted, A committee be appointed to transmit to Joseph Story, esq. our representative in Congress, the doings of this meeting.

Voted, The above committee consist of the following persons, viz. captains William Story, Nathan B. Martin, and Joseph Pedrick.

Attest
JOSHUA PRENTISS, Town Clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

The following are the gentlemen composing a committee to whom Mr. Dana's proposition on the subject of our navigation laws has been referred: Messrs. Dana, Quincy, M'Creery, Mumford and Say.

On motion of Mr. Barker,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire whether any alteration or amendment of an act passed last session of Congress, entitled "An act for erecting a light house on the south side of the island Sapelo, and for placing buoys and beacons in several places;" be necessary, in order that said act may comport with the several petitions, on which said act was grounded, and report such an amendatory bill as may be necessary.

Mr. Story presented several petitions on different subjects. Amongst them was one from the inhabitants of Marblehead, praying further bounty on their fish. In introducing this petition Mr. Story read the letter, which will be found in this day's paper from the petitioners to him enclosing the petition.

He moved the reference of the petition to the Committee of Ways and Means—Agreed to.

Mr. D. R. Williams expressed his satisfaction at the letter just read; and observed that he was rejoiced to hear that their fish was not *all spoiled* with keeping, as had been so often predicted and asserted.

On motion of *Mr. Morrow* the third reading of the bill to revive and continue in force for a further time the authority of the commissioners of Kaskaskias, was postponed till the first Monday in January.

The bills for the relief of William White and others of Knox county, Kentucky, and authorising the proprietors of the squares & lots in the city of Washington, to have them subdivided and admitted to record, were read the third time and passed.

CAPTAIN PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

On motion of *Mr. J. Montgomery,* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSET in the Chair, on the bill making compensation to Z. M. Pike and his companions.

[The first section of this bill grants to Captain Pike and his companions a certain quantity of land.

The second section allows them double pay during the time they were engaged in exploring the western country.]

Mr. Stanford moved to strike out the first section of the bill—Negatived, 53 to 38.

The second section was stricken out, 42 to 35.

A considerable debate took place on this bill, in which Messrs. Montgomery, Lyon and Alexander supported the bill; and Messrs. Macon, Durell, Stanford and Tallmadge opposed it.

The bill being gone through, was reported to the House. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC 22.

On motion of *Mr. Newton, Resolved,* That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing lights at the entrance of Bayou St. John on Lake Ponchartrain, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Newton reported the bill to amend the act of last session for extending the terms of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, which was recommitted to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures on Tuesday last. Referred to a committee of the whole.

FOREIGN LICENCES.

Mr. Newton also reported a bill "to deprive in certain cases vessels of their American character and to prevent under certain disabilities any citizen of the United States taking a licence from any foreign power to navigate the ocean or to trade with any other foreign and independent power."

[The first section of this bill provides that every ship or vessel which sailed for a foreign port or place on or before the day of 180 shall, in case such ship or vessel shall not return to some port or place on or before the day of 1809, forfeit and lose all the benefits and privileges appertaining to a ship or vessel of the U. S. &c. Provided, such vessel be not detained by capture or by an embargo, and when so detained shall return so soon as released.

The second section provides that if any citizen of the U. S. shall solicit, take, accept or use or suffer any person acting under his or her authority to solicit, take, accept or use a licence or permission [illegible] from any foreign power whatsoever for his or her vessel to pass to or trade with any other foreign and independent power, such person shall be considered as having committed a high offence—for the commission of which he or she shall forfeit the right and privilege of owning or navigating ever afterwards any vessel pursuant to the Laws of the U. S. This section to commence and be in operation from and after the day of 1809.]

This bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Lewis reported a bill authorising the raising a sum of money by way of lottery, for completing a church in the city of Washington. Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole—48 to 35.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from the town of Georgetown, praying an amendment in its charter.—Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Mr. Gardner, after a few prefatory observations, in which he stated his wish to obtain a direct decision on the question of the embargo, and his anxiety and that of his constituents, that it should be repealed, and that the parting word from his neighbors was "for God's sake take off the embargo before you return," proposed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the acts laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels within the ports and harbors of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed on the first of February next.

The *Speaker* declared this motion to be out of order, as a similar motion was already before a committee of the whole.

ENFORCING THE EMBARGO.

A bill from the Senate for enforcing and making effectual the embargo laws, was read the first time.

It was then read the second time—Ayes 79—and referred to a committee of the whole.

On the question for what day it should be the order, Monday the most distant day, was negatived—55 to 47.

To morrow and Saturday were then named. The question must by the rules of the House be taken on the most distant day. Mr. Quincy called for the Yeas and Nays on the question whether it should be postponed till Saturday.

On this motion a short but warm discussion arose, in which Messrs. Smilie, Eppes & Bacon opposed the postponement, as it would serve no purpose but to delay enforcing the measure; and Messrs. Gardenier, Elliot, Quincy, Livermore, Sloan, Lyon, Macon, and Dana, supported the postponement till Saturday, in order to give time for full consideration and examination of the bill. Messrs. Gardenier, Elliot, Quincy, Livermore, Lyon and Sloan, denounced the principles of the bill itself.

It was made the order of the day for Saturday in preference to Monday—61 to 58.

SEAMEN AND MARINES.

On motion of Mr. *Nelson,* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. PITKIN in the Chair, on the bill authorising the President of the United States to employ an additional number of seamen and marines. To the same committee was referred the bill from the Senate to fit out all the frigates, &c.

Mr. Nelson stated that the President had already authority to fit out the vessels of the United States, but was authorised to employ but 1,425 seamen. It was now proposed to fit out 171 gun-boats, and ten small vessels of war, for which purpose 2,000 seamen and marines, and proportionate midshipmen and corporals were wanted.

Mr. *Story* moved that the present bill lie on the table in order to take up the bill from the Senate. Negatived 53 to 38.

Mr. Newton moved to insert 4,440 seamen, wishing at this time to strengthen the Executive arm, to give authority to employ all our vessels.—Negatived—Ayes 36.

It was agreed to insert 2,000—Ayes 71.

The principle of the bill was supported by Messrs. Varnum, Newton, Nelson and Story, and opposed by Messrs. Macon, Holland and D. R. Williams.

It was urged on the one hand that the nation should be placed in a complete state of defence, and all the active force of the nation be called into action; and on the other, in addition to the general arguments against naval force, that the present embargo and non-intercourse system was at variance with a system of active preparation; that if one be adopted, the other is unnecessary.

The blank for the appropriation was filled with $1,649,895 98.

The committee rose and reported the bill; and obtained leave to sit again on the bill from the Senate. Ayes 61.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

Mr. *Stanford* moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn till Monday. Carried, 44 to 39.

SALT.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to enquire into the extent to which the article of salt is or can be supplied from the salt establishments within the U. States; and that effectual means be immediately taken to procure a supply equal to our consumption.

Mr. B. observed that it would be perceived by the House that the object which he had in view was to enquire into the capacity of the U. S. to produce an article of our consumption so essential that it could not be dispensed with. He believed it to be a fact that in some parts of the U. S. salt existed to a great extent; that in the Western country there were saline springs which produced better salt than that imported. In the state of N. York particularly he had been informed that salt was sold at those salines at one dollar per bbl. of five bushels. The reason why so much had been heretofore imported was that vessels going to Liverpool with our heavy produce, brought back salt as ballast. He did not believe that the scarcity of this article spoken of by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Livermore) the other day did exist. The quantity in the country was found by the speculators far to exceed that spoken of; and the ascertaining this fact had arrested their operations—salt having fallen in Baltimore to 80 or 85 cents a bushel.

On the suggestion of *Mr. Pitken,* the resolution was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Livermore's proposition on the subject of salt, laid on the table a few days ago, was referred to the same committee.

SEAMEN AND MARINES.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill authorising the President of the U. S. to employ an additional number of seamen and marines.

The question being put on concurrence with the committee in filling the blank with 2000 privates, *Mr. Newton* called for the Yeas and Nays on it, wishing to strike it out, for the purpose of inserting 4440. The House concurred with the committee 77 to 29.

The question on the bill's going to a third reading was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Durell, Elliot, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardenier, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Harris, Heister, Helms, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Ilsley, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Love, Marion, M'Creery, Milnor, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rhea (T.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Seaver, Shaw, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Storer, Story, Sturges, Swart, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Van Allen, Van Horn, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, A. Wilson, N. Wilson, and Winn—93.

NAYS.—J. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Culpepper, Holland, R. S. Jackson, Lewis, Macon, Masters, Mosely, Pitken, S. Smith, Stanford, Taggart, Tallmadge, Upham, and D. R. Williams—17.

It was ordered to be read a third time to-day.

On motion of *Mr. Holmes,* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. MASTERS in the chair, on the report of the committee of Claims on the petition of Daniel Cotton.

[This is a case in which the petitioner's vessel was chartered by the U. S to go to Tunis. Whilst there, she was compelled to go on a voyage by the Bey (under the authority of the existing treaty with the U. States, which permits the Bey to use any merchant vessel of the U. S. paying therefor a *reasonable* compensation) who paid a certain sum for the charter, but not the amount which the service was worth. The petitioner claims the balance from the U. S. as he undertook the voyage without a knowledge of or previous to the existence of the treaty, and was compelled under that treaty to proceed on a voyage for the Bey, at a loss to himself.]

The report was, after considerable discussion, agreed to, 63 to 30. The committee reported their agreement to the House, who concurred in it, and the resolution was referred to the committee of Claims with instructions to bring in a bill.

ORDERS & DECREES.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

According to the request of the House of Representatives, in their resolution of November 11, that copies should be laid before them of all acts, decrees, orders & proclamations affecting the commercial rights of neutral nations, issued or enacted by G. Britain and France, or any other belligerent power, since the year 1791, and also of an act placing the commerce of America, in English ports, upon the footing of the most favored nation, I now transmit them a report of the Secretary of State, of such of them as have been attainable in the department of state, and are supposed to have entered into the views of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 23, 1808.

A motion was made by *Mr. Cook* to print 10,000 copies of these documents, and negatived.

Another made by *Mr. Macon* to print 5000 copies, was agreed to.

Some discussion took place on the number to be printed, during which several motions were made to adjourn, without effect.

The bill authorizing the President of the U. States to employ an additional number of seamen and marines, was read the third time and PASSED.

And the House adjourned till Monday.

The Electors of the state of *Georgia* have given their votes (6) to James Madison, as President, and George Clinton, as Vice President of the United States.

Liverpool prints to the 31st, and London to the 29th October have been received at Philadelphia by the Orozimbo—From these it appears—

That the city of Corunna in Spain had been illuminated for three successive nights in consequence of a great victory said to have been obtained by the Spanish patriots over the French.

That the French troops had evacuated Bilboa on the 12th October, and had returned coastwise to St. Sebastians.

That Palofaix, with 8000 men, was advancing to Fontarabia, to secure that important maritime pass into France.

That the Spaniards had entered Vittoria, after a considerable loss.

That a cabinet council had been held on the dispatches of the Russian and French messengers at Erfurth and a special messenger (Mr. Shaw) was sent to Calais with the answer of the British government. He was instructed to proceed to Erfurth, provided Bonaparte should be still there on his landing.

That the duke of Clarence had received a high naval command, and was preparing to sail from Portsmouth with several regiments of gen. Stade's brigade, which were embarking for Spain.

That the grand army was expected to reach Spain by the 1st of Nov.—as the advanced brigade was calculated to arrive at Bayonne on the 24th Oct. when both armies being powerfully reinforced, great carnage may be expected—unless a general peace of the European powers should prevent it.

The convention at Erfurth, &c.

When Bonaparte was on his journey to Erfurth, he is said to have written to the Prince Primate a letter in which he says, "I am going to Germany to give peace to Europe.

At Erfurth the two Emperors usually pass the greater part of the day together, and attend the theatre in the evening. "Not a word (says the Paris paper) has hitherto transpired respecting the real object of this assemblage of so many sovereigns." The emperor of Austria had sent his minister Baron Vincent to attend to it. The grand seignior is probably startled at the expected designs of the meeting, as he is augmenting his army by every means in his power. A new levy of 100,000 men was also making by the Emperor of Russia at the late accounts. As much expectation has been excited by this meeting, we copy the following, which is the only circumstantial account we have seen of it.

Erfurth Oct. 2. The kings of Saxony and Westphalia have already arrived. To-morrow we expect the king of Wirtemberg, and on the 4th, the king of Bavaria; and if the reports in circulation are to be credited, we may also expect the king of Prussia.

The Austrian gen. Vincent arrived here in the evening of the 28th ult. Yesterday morning he had his first audience of the Emperor Napoleon, and immediately after he had an audience of the Emperor Alexander.

The Prince Primate is expected here by the 5th inst.

Though the departure of the emperor of the French is not yet positively fixed for a particular day, we learn that the Post-masters on the road to Frankfort by Wurtzburg, have had orders to have relays of horses ready about the 19th inst.

New York, Dec. 20.

An act has passed the legislative body of the island of Jamaica, laying the following duty on articles, imported in American vessels. [*Jam. Cur'y.*

		s.	*d.*
Superfine flour	196lb.	5	
Ship bread	100 lb.	2	6
Corn meal	196 lb.	3	4
Rice	100 lb.	1	8
Corn per bushel			10
Boston Chips per M.		3	4
Cyprus Shingles per M.		6	8
Staves and heading per M.		10	
Plank & Scantling per M.		10	
Pitch Pine, do.		15	
All other lumber		15	
Hhd. Hoops		5	

Horses, neat cattle, and all other articles not enumerated 10 per cent. ad valorem, at the port of entry.

Duty on fish, the same as the bounty on that imported from British America in their own vessels.

Tonnage duty 5s. 6d. per ton.